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CENTRAL

INTELLIGENCE

BULLETIN



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State Dept. review completed

TOP SECRET

24 October 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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Albanian leaders by speaker after speaker at the 22nd party congress is to suspend Albania's membership in the Communist bloc until its leaders demonstrate the proper contrition or are replaced. Ulbricht's accusation in his speech on 20 October that Albania had 'grossly violated...joint decisions of the Warsaw Pact' suggests that Albania may be formally expelled from that body. The Albanians were not represented in the last Warsaw Pact meeting on 8 September and had sent such a low-level delegate to the preceding meeting in August that his presence was taken as an insult. Ulbricht, who was presiding, reportedly ousted him.

The European satellites, Mongolia, and Western Communist parties have allied themselves with the Soviet Union in the attack on Albania. North Korea's Kim Il-sung and North Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh, however, carefully avoided commitments to either side in their speeches to the congress, as did the Indian and Indonesian delegates.

The Soviet attack on Albania is an implicit criticism of the policies and leaders of Communist China, and the groupings within the Communist camp that developed during the earlier phase of the Sino-Soviet dispute in 1959-60 are reappearing. Moscow may still hope, however, that it can preserve some facade of friendship for China while continuing its attack on Albania; Khrushchev and Party Secretary Kozlov saw Chou off at the airport when he left Moscow for Peiping. Chou's departure probably reflects a decision of Communist China's leaders to hold top-level consultations on developments at the Soviet party congress. Prior to his departure, Chou made a pointed gesture of Peiping's disagreement with Moscow by laying a wreath on Stalin's grave with a legend which described the former Soviet leader as "the great Marxist-Leninist"

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DAILY BRIEF

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25X1	The state of the s	be of the Chrism coun	No air ia tak-	_
25X1	ing steps to elim	he aftermath of the Syrian coup, ninate the base in Egypt for any determination to press ahead v	rightist coup and	
	revolution. And the Egyptian offi	extensive security screening an cer corps appears to be under	d a shake-up of way. Antigovern-	oK
	and there have b	ve reportedly been circulated in een persistent rumors of coup officers.	or assassination Nasir	25X1
	has ordered the arrest of potential dissidents in the military and of a substantial number of "reactionaries." The government has announced that it has arrested 40 wealthy civilians and has taken custody of the property of 167 other "reactionary capitalists."			
	strengthen its ti	s with Thailand on 23 October versions with the Communist bloc, as the both Thailand and South Viet	s it has during	-0K

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reverse the recent trend in which, under the threat of Communist expansion in Laos and South Vietnam, Prince Sihanouk has appeared prepared to cooperate more closely with the West. The Cambodian parliament, charging Thai Prime Minister Sarit with aggressive intentions, has warned that, in the event of fighting, Phnom Penh would "apply immediately our law of neutrality which authorizes us to ask the aid of friendly powers, natural adversaries of our aggressors."

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Cambodia-Thailand Break May Strengthen Cambodia-Bloc Ties

Cambodia's relations with Thailand and South Vietnam have never been good. In 1956, charging both these neighbors with harboring hostile intentions against Cambodia, Sihanouk embarked his country on close political and economic relations with the Communist bloc. In July 1958, angered over a boundary dispute with Saigon, Sihanouk granted diplomatic recognition to Peiping; later that year he temporarily suspended Phnom Penh's relations with Bangkok in the heat of a press war between the two nations. In early 1959, Sihanouk invoked Peiping's moral support in quashing a coup plot against him which was abetted by Thailand and South Vietnam. Thus far, however, he has held back from such strong ties with the bloc as military aid agreements.

The current spate of charges and counter-charges between Thai Premier Sarit and Prince Sihanouk reflects the tensions created by the Communist gains in Laos and South Vietnam. The November 1960 agreement between Cambodia and Thailand to abandon their propaganda campaigns against one another has been increasingly ignored. In a major address on 20 October in Bangkok Sarit charged Sihanouk, without specifically naming him, with "treachery to Southeast Asian nations" and with planning to make his country the jumping-off point for Communist attacks. Prince Sihanouk, using this attack as the basis for breaking off relations, accused Sarit of "getting ready to throw us into the arms of the socialist camp against our will," but added that this would be "preferable to the conquest of our country by Thais and South Vietnamese."

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The Director

The Director

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